

# ISSUES & EVENTS

Volume 2 No. 12

December 3, 1970

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## university council

## registration

At its November 27 meeting University Council decided not to proceed this year with the registration plan proposed by the Task Force on Registration. This was the outcome of a series of three votes. A first vote to reject the report of the task force was lost by 11 to 12 with three abstentions. The next vote, which approved the report as such, passed easily. Finally, a motion to implement the plan was defeated by 14 votes to 5.

Opening the discussion, the Principal John O'Brien said the procedure proposed was technically feasible but difficult, and could be implemented only if its processes and deadlines were scrupulously observed. The alternative was to return to the procedures of two years ago, improved where possible. The new system would work only if the timetable, which had to be submitted by January 1, was about 90 per cent correct. Should it be decided to proceed, the Administration was prepared to give the plan high priority in personnel and money, but deans and departments would have to give a similar priority.

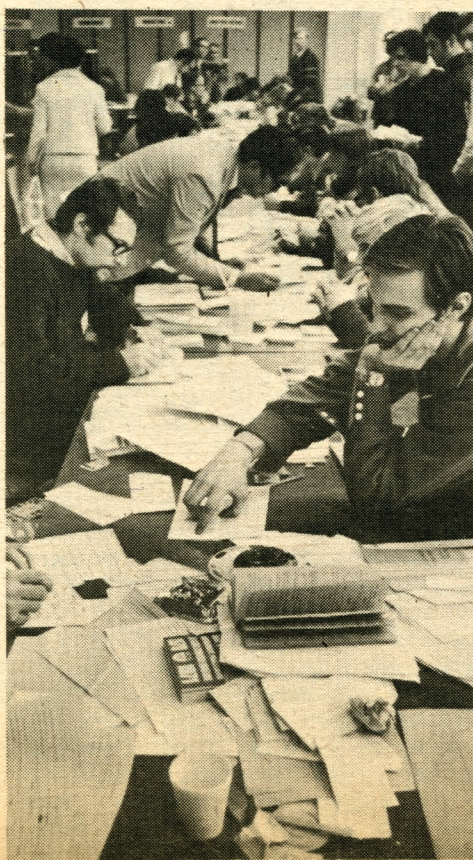
Dean Ian Campbell said that Arts departments would have to provide him with timetables by December 11, but much critical information was lacking, such as resignations, numbers of faculty, and student demand. The plan, however admirable, was just not practical at this time, and he proposed the motion to reject it. Michel Despland compared the old system to the Stock Exchange on panic day, and said it was clear a more stable system must be introduced in due course. The question was whether this was the right year. Ken Adams felt that even the Faculty of Arts could provide enough information by January 1 to make the system workable. Dr. O'Brien commented that there would be no money to add to faculty this year and most departments were now large enough to offer some stability. He expected working guidelines

for the budget to arrive while the timetable was being finalized. We couldn't operate a system on the basis of always waiting to see what Quebec would do. However, he agreed with Dean Campbell that the proposed system would limit the flexibility of departments to reallocate staff.

Jim MacBride felt the proposed system would provide the necessary information about student demand, and this was a good year to introduce it. Dean Campbell suggested introducing the counselling feature to provide demand information, but the Registrar pointed out that this was useless unless the students were committed.

John Macdonald agreed that pre-registration had to come sooner or later, but it would be most unfortunate if the system failed twice, and he proposed handing the problem to a group of systems analysts. Gerard Leduc said he thought the system would work, and there was no point in putting it off for another year because nobody knew whether the situation would then be any better. Rolly Wills noted that only Arts was likely to have problems, and some system might be devised to bring Arts into line. Sidney Lamb felt that there would be problems assigning counsellors to joint honours, and also keeping faculty in town to work at enrolment. Irwin Litvack said something had to be done to stop the subjection of students to 2 a.m. registration. Dean Jack Ufford said that Science could carry out all the procedures required by the proposed system. Michel Despland remarked that most of what went wrong last year was due to modifications of the original plan. Commenting theologically on the discussion so far he said it was clear that it was "much easier to identify sin than to discover grace."

Gabriel Breton said that for counselling to operate properly each dean should be



## montreal music

## j. nissenson

I remember walking past a gas station in the west end of town late one night and noticing a group of teen-agers leaning against a car parked in the lot. They were whistling and singing (da-da-da) the choral movement of Beethoven's "Ninth". Several years later I was whistling the same music when getting onto a St. Lawrence Boulevard streetcar (remember?). An elderly lady behind me, wearing a worn black cloth coat and carrying two shopping bags, started singing the German words in a high, clear and accurate voice.

I wanted to speak to her but didn't. Why not? Bob Dylan had the answer to that one:

*"Ah, but I was so much older then  
I'm younger than that now."*

And so is the city; ten years ago the city was old and grey and now it shines and glitters in steel and glass. The old grey cities of Northern Europe wear their age and history like millstones, although progressive Europeans of every major city are vigorously cutting themselves off from the past. There is no reason to assume that someday they won't be successful.

Here in Montreal there is much less to cut away. Yet, surprisingly enough, it is the preservation of these very customs which has saved Montreal from being turned completely plastic, like so many other North American cities.

## folk music

The part of the music scene in Montreal that I am most familiar with has to do with folk music. I can still vividly remember when Moishe Fineberg and Shimon Asch opened Montreal's first two coffee-houses to feature folk music on a regular basis. Moishe's club was called "Pot-pourri" and has a book-store in front; it was located where the "7 steps" bar is now situated. Shimon's club was situated on Victoria near Côte St-Cathe-



rine and catered largely to a somewhat older Jewish audience that lived in the neighbourhood nearby.

A lot has changed since then; but certain things have not. For example, from the very beginning coffee-house owners, along with the local musicians who hang around the clubs, have always assumed full responsibility for outside performers while they are in Montreal. Every effort is made to secure them decent accommodation most often in private homes. They are shown to the best reasonably-priced restaurants, and, most important of all, special care is taken to see that the visiting performer is never alone when he does not want to be. Somehow or other we have always understood that the great destroyers of the travelling musician is loneliness.

It was with considerable shock and amazement that we found out from the performers that Montreal was almost unique in the way the people connected with the coffee-houses treated the visiting performers, that in almost every other city the performer was left pretty much to his own devices and was alone a great deal of the time. In the Montreal folk scene that has always been inconceivable.

C.R. "Chuck" Baker, who runs the "Yellow Door" coffee house characterizes the Montreal folk scene as "lazy". By this he means that by and large all the local musicians really want to do is get together somewhere nice and play music. "Hustling gigs is such a drag, and business is such a hassle - let's go over to my place and jam." As a result of this attitude the Montreal musician doesn't work nearly as much as he could, but he sure does a lot of practising. I can say without fear of contradiction that we now have about the best assortment of hungry musicians on the continent. Gilles Losier could play bass or piano with anyone; Chris Rawlings and Paul Lauzon set the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" (Coleridge) to music and Chris has per-



(from page one)

allocated a fulltime staff man, and counsellors should be paid a 15 per cent salary supplement. Wayne Gray denounced the whole system as discrimination against evening students because they were not included in counselling. Michael Sheldon said the task force had had no intention of discriminating. There had been few problems with evening student registration; the system was designed to deal with day registration problems. Stanley French criticized the system for its shabby treatment of special year students, and in general considered it could well leave the students worse off. Victor Lazarovici said students could not be expected to accept a return to the situation of two years ago, nor was it equitable to make all students go through this because of the Arts Faculty. Vice-Principal Jack Bordan insisted that a return to the old system did not necessarily mean a return to chaos.

Dean Campbell said that the real blame lay with the Department of Education for the financial situation. He felt that waiting in line for hours or even all night just once was "not an overwhelming problem." He also pointed to the difficulty of selecting and training good counsellors in the short time remaining. Dr. O'Brien summed up that there were only two alternatives: to approve the new system or return to the system without pre-registration, but with a number of the weaknesses identified by the taskforce cleaned up, notably the inadequate time-tableing.

University Council then held its first discussion of the proposed new code. Michael Sheldon, as a member of JCUA, presented the main features, insisting that it should be regarded as an integrated proposal, and that the concept of making administrators responsible for administration was only acceptable if combined with a final court of appeal outside the University community and appointment an ombudsman. Dean Magnus Flynn expressed doubts about the need for an individual ombudsman. Roger Verschling said Science Faculty saw a need



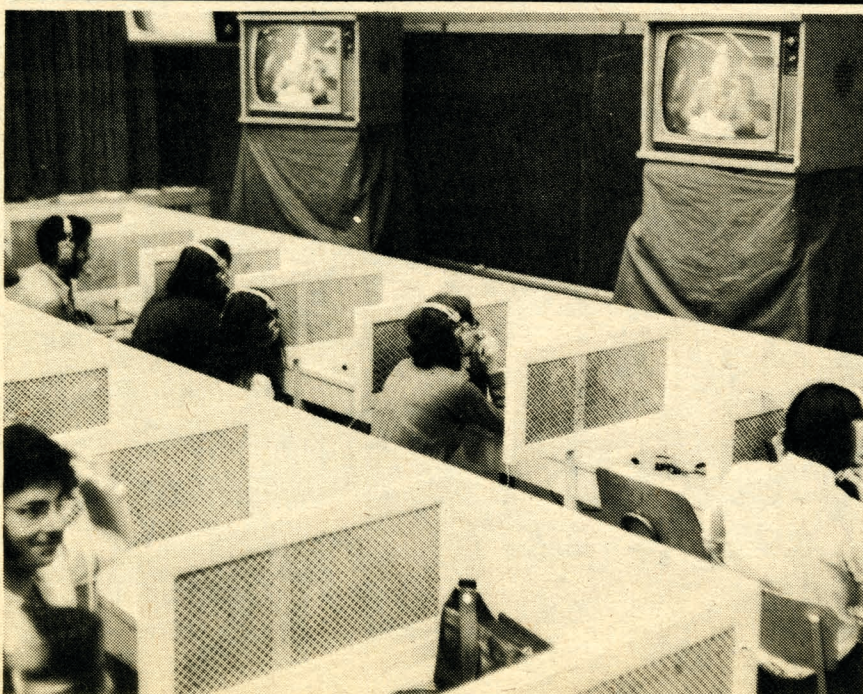
for the function not only in relation to the students' area but the whole university community. Roly Wills queried whether the appeal tribunal needed to be staffed entirely by lawyers; it might be satisfactory if just the chairman was a lawyer. Dean Clair Callaghan wondered whether the ombudsman could not be combined with the present system of tribunals, but Victor Byers thought his main function of cutting through red tape would be a difficult one to perform in this situation. Allan Hilton commented that the weakness of the present system was that any problem tended to get locked in.

Dean Callaghan commented on the value of the informal first part of the present procedures for dealing with complaints against faculty members, notably the right of either party to ask that a case be referred to an investigating committee. Dr. O'Brien commented that quite a lot of ombudsman-like activity did go on under the present code, but if that didn't work there was no alternative to laying charges, and the system could grind on until every appeal was used up. Gabriel Breton pointed to the importance of the ombudsman being outside the actual judicial system. In answer to a question, Jim MacBride said it was generally felt by JCUA that the ombudsman should be a member of faculty who had good knowledge of the University community. Dean Flynn referred to the current problem of knowing who should lay charges under

the code, and the reluctance of some administrators to do so. He approved of a system in which the Administration visibly applied visible rules so long as there was a clear right of appeal.

University Council also approved recommendations of the Committee on Academic Planning, Priorities and Budget governing the admission of partial students to the new undergraduate program. Partial students could be admitted to both day and evening courses. "University undergraduate entrance requirements are expected, but may be waived for partial students over 21 who have, through other experiences, the essential background." Ordinarily, no student would be accepted as a partial student immediately after a failed year at any institution. Effective means for evaluating the preparedness of any partial student for a given course should be instituted. Normally transfer from partial to undergraduate status would require holding of the collegial diploma or equivalent, but this could be waived if the department or Faculty felt it justified. APPBC recommendations concerning admission to the 1971 summer session and transfer into the existing undergraduate program were also accepted.

The next meeting of University Council will be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesday December 16 at which time the proposed code will be on the agenda.



## telexam

Mid-term for 1200 students in French 211 was this TV exam. Students respond on tape to situations portrayed by prof Gilbert Taggart, who played the role of potential employer, museum guide and good-for-nothing in the half-hour session.

## \$25 reward

For the capture, on paper, of the best idea on student government. Said reward will be paid to any student of Sir George Williams University. Said bounty will only be paid to the person who brings the idea in the form of a letter (500 words max.) to the editor of Issues & Events. The editor's decision is final.

Deadline is Wednesday, December 9.

The outline below is in reply to your recent request for suggestions in regard to the present student government:

1. Abolish present student government.
2. Direct election of representatives to all decision making bodies within the university, i.e. Board of Governors, University Council, Faculty Council, Departmental Councils and any other councils and committees whose decisions affect students.

The present representatives are arbitrarily appointed to those bodies by student councils.

3. Any student standing for a position on a faculty council must be a member of that faculty.

Any student standing for a position on a departmental council must at least be a major student in that department.

No student may serve on more than one committee.

4. Day and Evening divisions will have an equal number of representatives on all decision making bodies.
5. Student representation should be no less than that of faculty and preferably fifty per cent on these decision making bodies.

As of now, the proportions are not this high in most cases.

6. All social and extra-curricular activities should be funded and co-ordinated by the Student Union.

Day and Evening students should be members of the Union and contribute to its financing.

7. A Treasurer would be elected to administer and distribute any funds collected from the student body.

8. An Evening and a Day Chairman would be elected.

The duties of the Chairman would be to co-ordinate the activities of all the elected representatives in their respective divisions.

The Chairman would chair a meeting of these representatives whenever or how often it is felt necessary to call one.

W.J. Burrill



formed it (all forty-five minutes of it) before the music faculty at McGill University (which had no money to pay him so they arranged with the Athletics Department for Chris to have full use of the gym and the swimming pool even though he's not a student - that's the kind of city this is). And there are many others too numerous to name.

## chanson

Although the "chanson" as a song form is not indigenous to Quebec it is widely practised here and the great Quebec chansonniers have developed a style that is readily distinguishable from that of the French (the French French, that is). As Claude Léveillé put it; the French Canadian has a Latin heart but he also has something that the French don't have, and that is "American rythm."

A measure of the extent to which the chanson has impressed itself on the general consciousness here in Quebec (including Montreal) is the number of chansonniers whose names are known to large numbers of English speaking Montrealers who have never heard the performers themselves. Gilles Vigneault's name is a household word the way Einstein's used to be: "How am I supposed how much nine and seven is, I'm not Einstein?". Perhaps Claude Léveillé also explained this in a way as he tried to explain to me the reason for the incredible vigor of the chanson by referring to the three centuries of repression that French Canadians have lived through here in Quebec - "three centuries with all those troubles that make people mixed-up - like horses held in close check - and we (the chansonniers) were the first to say - "That's enough! I want to say something and listen! In front of the minister, in front of the Prime Minister, before all those big men". We went on stage and we started to sing things that we had inside - not only for our own little life - I was only twenty three or twenty four years old - but for all my brothers for three hundred years who can't tell about those things. And I started to yell. Then after yelling and yelling I came down. I said: "Now, where am I going? What do I want to say? Where am I? Were do I want to go? Why am I here" Then I found out one thing - just to say "Hey - I'm here, you're here, we are here. Hello. How are you?"

## a sidelight

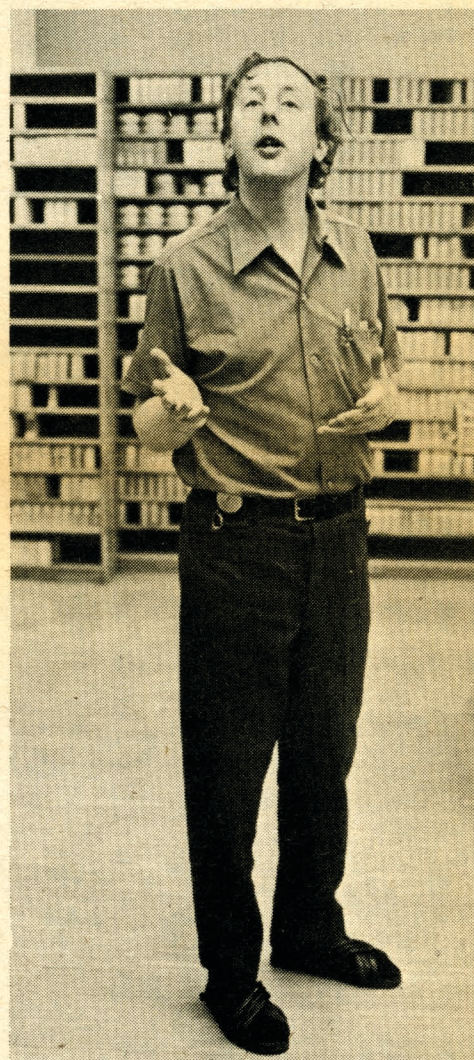
Anyone can tell you that for reasons which are very well known (rapid growth of

militant nationalism among French Canadians, among other things) there has been a considerable, if unfortunate, polarization of English and French speaking people in the province in general and in Montreal in particular. The only problem with this is that both Jessie Winchester and Bruce Murdock have, in the past few years, sung widely in French Canada, virtually throughout the province. When Jessie first came to Canada he played guitar with a French Canadian rock and rock band called "Les Astronautes". When Bruce started out he hitchhiked all around the Province singing anywhere, for anything anyone cared to give him; food, booze, a bed, and so on. "It was fun" he says, "because the language barrier was no problem - I was singing English - I think the people up north understood that anybody that was doing that in the first place was O.K. by them regardless of what language they spoke."

Well I haven't talked about a lot of things as you've probably noticed. Jazz, for one things, which is not and never has been big in Montreal. Classical music, which is as phony here as it is anywhere. There's very little presented that night be disturbing or arousing; the year's schedule reads like "Hits from the dead past, thank God". Everything is done right, i.e., the way they were taught in school; they walk on right, stand right, play right, bow right, and leave right. Then there's the miscellaneous mass of liquor clubs, supper clubs, etc., playing country and western (which is very big in Montreal), light background music to chew by, and night club acts which I can't describe but which are savagely satirized by Frank Zappa and the "Mothers of Invention" (not a Montreal group). Then, there are the innumerable dives (like on St-Lawrence), transvestite, homosexual clubs, strip reviews and any number of other things too fierce to mention.

But, with all of the tremendous variety of music you could hear in Montreal in various places the best music is being played in homes, or after hours by musicians who just happened to drop by the jam. Neon lights are brilliant but they are fragile; for many musicians Montreal is attractive, not because it is a good place work, but because it is a good place to play... and live.

Jack Nissenson, Montreal folksinger and broadcaster, is library assistant in government documents.



## an international christmas party

The university will hold an international Christmas party on Friday, December 11, beginning at 8.30 p.m. on the 7th floor of the Hall Building. There will be a ten piece Caribbean steel band and international entertainment acts, also international food and an international bar. Everything will be free except the bar.

Entertainment will include Chinese and Indian acts. Canadian, Caribbean, Chinese and Indian food will be prepared by a team of students working with chefs specialised in their national dishes.

All members of the University community are invited, but there is room for only 600 people, so tickets will be given out on a first come, first served basis.

Tickets can be picked up from 1 p.m. on Monday, December 4 on the Mezzanine of the Hall Building on presentation of an I.D. card. No more than two tickets per person.

The international Christmas party has been planned by a joint group of students, faculty and administrative personnel. Financial support by various bodies in the university has made it possible to offer an admission-free party to the whole community. Assistance has also been received from consulates, tourist offices and airlines. But more help will be welcome, particularly on the catering side, and anyone interested should call Gloria Kirton at 861-2294, or leave a message in the Dean of Students' office.



# SGWU / THIS WEEK

## thursday 3

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Firekreek" (1968), with James Stewart and Henry Fonda, at 7 p.m.; "Term of Trial" (1963), with Laurence Olivier and Simone Signoret, at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50c for students, 75c non-students.

FRENCH 201 - SECTION TV: Channel 9 at 7 and 8:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.

BIOLOGY CLUB: Meeting 1-2 p.m. in H-420.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION COUNCIL: Meeting at 5:30 p.m. in H-769.

WEISSMAN GALLERY AND GALLERY I: Fine Arts graduate student exhibition (in partial fulfillment of the degree of master of arts in art education) - Astrid Bhreur, Milo Freeman, Lawrence Kroon, Lise Cloutier-Lamarche, Marie Langlois, Billie Jo Mericle and Alice Yang; last day.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Dr. Justin Ciale, Chief, Correctional Research, Department of the Solicitor General, Ottawa, will talk on "Current Research in Psychology and Crime" at 3:30 p.m. in H-635.

ARTS STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Teach-in on civil liberties -- "Quebec under the War Measures Act" with panelists Laurier Lapierre, Nick Auf der Maur, Daniel Latouche, Michel Euvrard, Léandre Bergeron and Hubert Guindon in H-435 from 12 to 3 p.m.

## friday 4

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "War and Peace" (Russian version), part I, at 5:30 p.m. (75c) and 9 p.m. (99c) in H-110.

POETRY READING: Ted Berrigan reads in H-651 (Mixed Lounge) at 9 p.m.; free.

HISTORY SOCIETY: Prof. D.G. Gillin of Vassar College will talk on the "The Chinese Civil War: 1945-49 - An Interpretation" at 2:30 p.m. in H-420.

BLOOD DRIVE: Appreciation show, 2 - 5 p.m. in H-110.

## saturday 5

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "War and Peace" (Russian Version), part II, at 5:30 p.m. (75c) (and 9 p.m. (99c) in H-110.

HUMANITIES OF SCIENCE 210.0: Film review for day and evening students from 9:30 a.m. until 4 p.m. in H-110.

MENSA: meeting at 1 p.m. in H-415.

## monday 7

WEISSMAN GALLERY: "The End of an Era - Shanghai, 1949", photos by Sam Tata until December 31.

GARNET SINGERS: Meeting 5 - 6 p.m. in H-513; everyone welcome.

## tuesday 8

WORKING WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF S.G.W.U.: Meeting at noon in H-615.

FRENCH 201 - SECTION TV: Cable TV's channel 9 at 7 and 8:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.

## thursday 10

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

## notices

The Main Library and the Science and Engineering Library will close at noon on Thursday, December 24, 1970 and reopen for circulation services as follows:

Monday, December 28, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Tuesday, December 29, 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Wednesday, December 30 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

December 31, January 1, 2, 3, Closed

January 4, 1971 Regular hours

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: for entry into the undergraduate program of the McGill Faculty of Medicine is **December 15**.

A NEW HALF COURSE IN POLITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY 2nd TERM 1971: Instructor - Assoc. Prof. N. Klein (Anthropology 488.2 A: Tues. Thurs. 11:45 - 1:00 Anthropology 488.2 AA: Tues. 8:30 - 10:25).

Anthropology 488 Political Anthropology

Prerequisites: At least 2 credits in Anthropology or permission of the instructor.

There will be readings about the formation of political movements in different cultural and historical contexts. These will include materials from ancient kingdoms as well as contemporary peasant and industrial cultures. The course will concentrate on the development and articulation of political thought and ideologies. A prerequisite will be some previous familiarity with the history and organization of the political life of a particular culture.

REGISTRATION: January 4th to January 8th 1971  
at Norris Building  
Room No. 203.

Send notices and photos of coming events to the information office, room 211 of the Norris Building, or phone 879-2867. Deadline for submission is noon **Wednesday** for events the following Thursday through Wednesday.



*Montreal photographer Sam Tata was eyewitness to the China Revolution; above, a Russian nun from his NFB exhibition "The End of an Era - Shanghai, 1949" starting Monday in the Weissman Gallery.*

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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